UNITED NATIONS **A**

General Assembly

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GENERAL

A/RES/51/206
16 January 1997

Fifty-first session
Agenda item 144

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the Sixth Committee (A/51/624)]

51/206. Convention on the law of the non-navigational uses of international watercourses

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind Article 13, paragraph 1 (a), of the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming its resolution 49/52 of 9 December 1994, by which it decided that the Sixth Committee should convene, at the beginning of the fifty-first session, as a working group of the whole to elaborate a framework convention on the law of the non-navigational uses of international watercourses on the basis of the draft articles adopted by the International Law Commission,

Noting that some progress was achieved in the elaboration of the convention, but that the Working Group of the Whole will need more time to complete its mandate,

1. Takes note of the report of the Working Group of the Whole;[1]

2. Decides to convene a second session of the Working Group of the Whole, for a period of two weeks from 24 March to 4 April 1997, to elaborate a framework convention on the law of the non-navigational uses of international watercourses;

3. Also decides that on the completion of its mandate the Working Group of the Whole shall report directly to the General Assembly;

[1] A/C.6/51/L.3.

4. Further decides that the provisions of paragraph 5 of resolution 49/52 shall continue to apply and that the methods of work and procedures outlined in the annex to the present resolution shall be followed.

88th plenary meeting
17 December 1996

ANNEX

Methods of work and procedures

1. The Working Group of the Whole shall continue its work building on the work already carried out by the Drafting Committee and the Working Group as reflected in their reports,[2] including the oral report of the President of the Drafting Committee.[3]

2. The Working Group of the Whole shall maintain its Drafting Committee which shall consider the provisions of the draft articles prepared by the International Law Commission that it was unable to consider in its previous meetings, as well as the draft preamble and the set of final clauses.

3. Other issues arising from the reports referred to in paragraph 1 of the present annex, including those between brackets and with footnotes, shall be discussed in the Working Group of the Whole. The Working Group of the Whole may decide to refer to the Drafting Committee aspects of drafting related to those issues.

4. The Working Group of the Whole shall endeavour to adopt all texts by general agreement. Failing such an agreement within a reasonable period of time, it will take its decisions in accordance with the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

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[2] A/C.6/51/NUW/WG/L.1 and Corr.1 and 2, Add.1, Add.2 and Corr.1, Add.3 and Corr.1 and Add.4 and A/C.6/51/L.3.

[3] See Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-first Session, Sixth Committee, 24th meeting (A/C.6/51/SR.24), and corrigendum.

UNITED NATIONS **A**

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A/RES/51/207
16 January 1997

Fifty-first session
Agenda item 147

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the Sixth Committee (A/51/627)]

51/207. Establishment of an international criminal court

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 47/33 of 25 November 1992 and 48/31 of 9 December 1993,

Recalling also that the International Law Commission adopted at its forty-sixth session a draft statute for an international criminal court[1] and decided to recommend that an international conference of plenipotentiaries be convened to study the draft statute and to conclude a convention on the establishment of an international criminal court,[2]

Recalling further its resolution 49/53 of 9 December 1994, in which it decided to establish an ad hoc committee, open to all States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies, to review the major substantive and administrative issues arising out of the draft statute prepared by the International Law Commission and, in the light of that review, to consider arrangements for the convening of an international conference of plenipotentiaries,

Recalling its resolution 50/46 of 11 December 1995, in which it decided, in the light of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court,[3] to establish a preparatory committee, open to all States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency, to discuss further the major substantive and administrative issues arising out of the draft statute

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[1] See Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 10 (A/49/10), para. 91.

[2] Ibid., para. 90.

[3] Ibid., Fiftieth Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/50/22).

prepared by the International Law Commission and, taking into account the different views expressed during the meetings, to draft texts, with a view to preparing a widely acceptable consolidated text of a convention for an international criminal court as a next step towards consideration by a conference of plenipotentiaries, and also decided that the work of the Preparatory Committee should be based on the draft statute prepared by the International Law Commission and should take into account the report of the Ad Hoc Committee and the written comments[4] submitted by States to the Secretary-General on the draft statute for an international criminal court pursuant to paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 49/53 and, as appropriate, contributions of relevant organizations,

Noting that the Preparatory Committee continued the discussion of the major substantive and administrative issues arising out of the draft statute and initiated consideration of draft texts, with a view to preparing a widely acceptable consolidated text of a convention for an international criminal court,

Noting also that major substantive and administrative issues remain to be resolved,

Noting further that the Preparatory Committee, in the light of the progress made and deeply aware of the commitment of the international community to the establishment of an international criminal court, recommended that the General Assembly reaffirm the mandate of the Preparatory Committee and give further directions to it,

Recalling that in its resolution 50/46 it resolved to decide, in the light of the report of the Preparatory Committee, on the convening of an international conference of plenipotentiaries to finalize and adopt a convention on the establishment of an international criminal court, including on the timing and duration of the conference,

Noting that the Preparatory Committee, recognizing that this is a matter for the General Assembly, and on the basis of its scheme of work, considered that it was realistic to regard the holding of a diplomatic conference of plenipotentiaries in 1998 as feasible,

Aware of the necessity to maintain some flexibility in the organization of future work in order to ensure the success of the conference of plenipotentiaries,

Expressing deep appreciation for the renewed offer of the Government of Italy to host a conference on the establishment of an international criminal court in June 1998,

1. Takes note of the report of the Preparatory Committee on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court,[5] including the recommendations contained therein, and expresses its appreciation to the Preparatory Committee for the useful work done and the progress made in fulfilling its mandate;

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[4] See A/AC.244/1 and Add.1-4.

[5] Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-first Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/51/22).

2. Takes note also of the various views of Governments expressed during the consideration of the report of the Preparatory Committee in the Sixth Committee during the fifty-first session of the General Assembly;

3. Decides to reaffirm the mandate of the Preparatory Committee, and directs it to proceed in accordance with paragraph 368 of its report;[6]

4. Decides also that the Preparatory Committee shall meet from 11 to 21 February, 4 to 15 August and 1 to 12 December 1997, and from 16 March to 3 April 1998, in order to complete the drafting of a widely acceptable consolidated text of a convention, to be submitted to the diplomatic conference of plenipotentiaries, and requests the Secretary-General to provide the Preparatory Committee with the necessary facilities for the performance of its work;

5. Decides further that a diplomatic conference of plenipotentiaries shall be held in 1998, with a view to finalizing and adopting a convention on the establishment of an international criminal court;

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[6] Paragraph 368 of volume I of the report reads as follows:

"The Preparatory Committee wishes to emphasize the usefulness of its discussions and the cooperative spirit in which the debates took place. In the light of the progress made and with an awareness of the commitment of the international community to the establishment of an international criminal court, the Preparatory Committee recommends that the General Assembly reaffirm the mandate of the Preparatory Committee and give the following directions to it:

"(a) To meet three or four times up to a total of nine weeks before the diplomatic conference. To organize its work so that it will be finalized in April 1998 and so as to allow the widest possible participation of States. The work should be done in the form of open-ended working groups, concentrating on the negotiation of proposals with a view to producing a draft consolidated text of a convention to be submitted to the diplomatic conference. No simultaneous meetings of the working groups shall be held. The working methods should be fully transparent and should be by general agreement in order to secure the universality of the convention. Submission of reports on its debates will not be required. Interpretation and translation services will be available to the working groups;

"(b) To deal with the following:

(i) Definition and elements of crimes;

(ii) Principles of criminal law and penalties;

(iii) Organization of the Court;

(iv) Procedures;

(v) Complementarity and trigger mechanism;

(vi) Cooperation with States;

(vii) Establishment of the International Criminal Court and its relationship with the United Nations;

(viii) Final clauses and financial matters;

(ix) Other matters."

6. Urges participation in the Preparatory Committee by the largest number of States so as to promote universal support for an international criminal court;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to establish a special fund for the participation of the least developed countries in the work of the Preparatory Committee and in the diplomatic conference of plenipotentiaries, and calls upon States to contribute voluntarily to that special fund;

8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-second session the item entitled "Establishment of an international criminal court" in order to have the necessary arrangements made for the diplomatic conference of plenipotentiaries to be held in 1998, unless the General Assembly decides otherwise in view of relevant circumstances.

88th plenary meeting
17 December 1996

UNITED NATIONS

A

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A/RES/51/208
16 January 1997

Fifty-first session
Agenda item 150

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the Sixth Committee (A/51/630)]

51/208. Implementation of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions

The General Assembly,

Concerned about the special economic problems confronting certain States arising from the carrying out of preventive or enforcement measures taken by the Security Council against other States, and taking into account the obligation of Members of the United Nations under Article 49 of the Charter of the United Nations to join in affording mutual assistance in carrying out the measures decided upon by the Security Council,

Recalling the right of third States confronted with special economic problems of that nature to consult the Security Council with regard to a solution of those problems, in accordance with Article 50 of the Charter,

Recognizing the desirability of the consideration of further appropriate procedures for consultations to deal in a more effective manner with the problems referred to in Article 50 of the Charter,

Recalling:

(a) The report of the Secretary-General entitled "An Agenda for Peace",[1] in particular paragraph 41 thereof;

(b) Its resolution 47/120 A of 18 December 1992, entitled "An Agenda for Peace: preventive diplomacy and related matters", and its resolution 47/120 B of 20 September 1993, entitled "An Agenda for Peace", in particular section IV thereof entitled "Special economic problems arising from the implementation of preventive or enforcement measures";

[1] A/47/277-S/24111; see Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1992, document S/24111.

(c) The position paper of the Secretary-General entitled "Supplement to an Agenda for Peace";[2]

(d) The statement by the President of the Security Council of 22 February 1995;[3]

(e) The report of the Secretary-General[4] prepared pursuant to the note by the President of the Security Council[5] regarding the question of special economic problems of States as a result of sanctions imposed under Chapter VII of the Charter;

(f) The reports of the Secretary-General on economic assistance to States affected by the implementation of the Security Council resolutions imposing sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro);[6]

(g) The 1994,[7] 1995[8] and 1996[9] reports of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization containing sections on the consideration by the Committee of the proposals submitted on the question of the implementation of the provisions of the Charter related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter;

(h) The report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the provisions of the Charter related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter,[10]

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General submitted in accordance with General Assembly resolution 50/51 of 11 December 1995,[11]

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[2] A/50/60-S/1995/1; see Official Records of the Security Council Fiftieth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1995, document S/1995/1.

[3] See Official Records of the Security Council, Fiftieth Year, Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1995, document S/PRST/1995/9.

[4] A/48/573-S/26705; see Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1993, document S/26705.

[5] See Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1992, S/25036.

[6] A/49/356, A/50/423 and A/51/356.

[7] Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 33 (A/49/33).

[8] Ibid., Fiftieth Session, Supplement No. 33 (A/50/33).

[9] Ibid., Fifty-first Session, Supplement No. 33 (A/51/33).

[10] A/50/361.

[11] A/51/317.

Recalling that the question of assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions has been addressed recently in several forums, including the General Assembly and its subsidiary organs and the Security Council,

Recalling also the measures taken by the Security Council in accordance with the statement by the President of the Security Council of 16 December 1994[12] that as part of the Council's effort to improve the flow of information and the exchange of ideas between members of the Council and other States Members of the United Nations, there should be increased recourse to open meetings, in particular at an early stage in its consideration of a subject,

Stressing that in the formulation of sanctions regimes, due account should be taken of the potential effects of sanctions on third States,

Stressing also, in this context, the powers of the Security Council under Chapter VII of the Charter and the Council's primary responsibility under Article 24 of the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security in order to ensure prompt and effective action by the United Nations,

Recalling that, under Article 31 of the Charter, any Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council may participate, without vote, in the discussion of any question brought before the Security Council whenever the latter considers that the interests of that Member are specially affected,

Recognizing that the imposition of sanctions under Chapter VII has been causing special economic problems in third States,

Recognizing also that assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions would further contribute to an effective and comprehensive approach by the international community to sanctions imposed by the Security Council,

Recognizing further that the international community at large and, in particular, international institutions involved in providing economic and financial assistance should continue to take into account and address in a more effective manner the special economic problems of affected third States arising from the carrying out of preventive or enforcement measures taken by the Security Council under Chapter VII of the Charter, in view of their magnitude and of the adverse impact on the economy of those States,

Recalling the provisions of resolution 50/51,

1. Underlines the importance of consultations under Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations, as early as possible, with third States which are or may be confronted with special economic problems arising from the carrying out of preventive or enforcement measures imposed by the Security Council under Chapter VII of the Charter and of early and regular assessments, as appropriate, of their impact on such States;

2. Invites the Security Council to consider the establishment of further mechanisms or procedures, as appropriate, for such consultations with regard to a solution of those problems, including appropriate ways and means for increasing the effectiveness of its working methods and procedures applied

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[12] See Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth Year, Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1994, document S/PRST/1994/81.

in the consideration of the requests by the affected countries for assistance, in the context of Article 50 of the Charter;

3. Welcomes the further measures taken by the Security Council since the adoption of General Assembly resolution 50/51 and aimed at increasing the effectiveness and transparency of the sanctions committees, and strongly recommends that the Council continue its efforts further to enhance the functioning of those committees, to streamline their working procedures and to facilitate access to them by representatives of States which find themselves confronted with special economic problems arising from the carrying out of sanctions;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the competent units within the Secretariat that he designated to carry out the functions stipulated in paragraph 3 of resolution 50/51 develop the capacity and modalities for providing better information and early assessments for the Security Council and its organs, at their request, about actual or potential effects of sanctions on third States which invoke Article 50 of the Charter; such assessments should, as appropriate, identify specific problems and needs of those States and suggest specific ways and means for their alleviation to be included in the recommendations of the Council and appeals by the Secretary-General to the donor community for assistance to the adversely affected States;

5. Also requests the Secretary-General to continue, on the basis of the work already done, efforts with a view to developing a possible methodology for assessing the adverse consequences actually incurred by third States as a result of preventive or enforcement measures, and to utilize for this purpose all the expertise available throughout the United Nations system, including that of the international financial and trade institutions; that methodology, upon appropriate approval, should be made available to interested States which may wish to use it in preparing the data to be annexed to their applications under Article 50, as well as to the United Nations system, the international financial institutions and the donor community for use in considering requests for assistance;

6. Further requests the Secretary-General to continue, on a regular basis, to collate and coordinate information about international assistance available to third States affected by the implementation of sanctions and to initiate action to explore innovative and practical measures of assistance to the affected third States, inter alia, through cooperation with relevant institutions and organizations inside and outside the United Nations system;

7. Reaffirms the important role of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Committee for Programme and Coordination in mobilizing and monitoring, as appropriate, the economic assistance efforts by the international community and the United Nations system to States confronted with special economic problems arising from the carrying out of preventive or enforcement measures imposed by the Security Council and, as appropriate, in identifying solutions to the special economic problems of those States;

8. Invites the organizations of the United Nations system, international financial institutions, other international organizations, regional organizations and Member States to continue to address more specifically and directly, where appropriate, special economic problems of third States affected by sanctions imposed under Chapter VII of the Charter and, for this purpose, to consider improving procedures for consultations to maintain a constructive dialogue with such States, including through regular and frequent meetings as well as, where appropriate, special meetings between the affected third States and the donor community, with the participation of United Nations agencies and other international organizations;

9. Requests the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization, at its session in 1997, to continue to consider on a priority basis the question of the implementation of the provisions of the Charter related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter, taking into consideration all the related reports of the Secretary-General, the proposals submitted on this subject, the debate on this question which took place in the Sixth Committee at the fifty-first session of the General Assembly and the debate in the sub-group on sanctions of the Open-ended Working Group on an Agenda for Peace during the fiftieth session of the General Assembly, and also the implementation of the provisions of the present resolution;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its fifty-second session.

88th plenary meeting
17 December 1996

UNITED NATIONS **A**

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A/RES/51/209
16 January 1997

Fifty-first session
Agenda item 150

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the Sixth Committee (A/51/630)]

51/209. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3499 (XXX) of 15 December 1975, by which it established the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization, and its relevant resolutions adopted at subsequent sessions,

Recalling also its resolution 47/233 of 17 August 1993 on the revitalization of the work of the General Assembly,

Recalling further its resolution 47/62 of 11 December 1992 on the question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council,

Bearing in mind the provisions of its resolution 50/55 of 11 December 1995,

Conscious of the ongoing discussion in the open-ended working groups of the General Assembly dealing with the various aspects of the revitalization, strengthening and reform of the work of the United Nations,

Taking note of the report of the Open-ended Working Group on the Question of Equitable Representation on and Increase in the Membership of the Security Council and Other Matters Related to the Security Council[1] and the

[1] A/50/47 and Corr.1 and Add.1; see Official Records of the General Assembly, Fiftieth Session, Supplement No. 47.

report of the Open-ended High-level Working Group on the Strengthening of the United Nations System,[2]

Bearing in mind the reports of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh,[3] thirty-ninth,[4] fortieth,[5] forty-first,[6] forty-second,[7] forty-third,[8] forty-fourth,[9] forty-fifth,[10] forty-sixth,[11] forty-seventh,[12] forty-eighth,[13] forty-ninth,[14] fiftieth[15] and fifty-first[16] sessions, as well as the views and comments expressed on them by Member States,

Recalling the elements relevant to the work of the Special Committee contained in its resolution 47/120 B of 20 September 1993,

Recalling also the provisions of its resolution 50/51 of 11 December 1995 on the implementation of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General submitted in accordance with resolution 50/51,[17]

Mindful of the desirability for the Special Committee to carry out further work in the fields of the maintenance of international peace and security and the peaceful settlement of disputes between States,

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[2] Official Records of the General Assembly, Fiftieth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/50/24).

[3] Ibid., Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 1 (A/37/1).

[4] Ibid., Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 1 (A/39/1).

[5] Ibid., Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 1 (A/40/1).

[6] Ibid., Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 1 (A/41/1).

[7] Ibid., Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 1 (A/42/1).

[8] Ibid., Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 1 (A/43/1).

[9] Ibid., Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 1 (A/44/1).

[10] Ibid., Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 1 (A/45/1).

[11] Ibid., Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 1 (A/46/1).

[12] Ibid., Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 1 (A/47/1).

[13] Ibid., Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 1 (A/48/1).

[14] Ibid., Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 1 (A/49/1).

[15] Ibid., Fiftieth Session, Supplement No. 1 (A/50/1).

[16] Ibid., Fifty-first Session, Supplement No. 1 (A/51/1).

[17] A/51/317.

Recalling its resolution 50/52 of 11 December 1995,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee on the work of its session held in 1996,[18]

1. Takes note of the report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization;[18]

2. Decides that the Special Committee will hold its next session from 27 January to 7 February 1997;

3. Requests the Special Committee, at its session in 1997, in accordance with paragraph 5 of resolution 50/52:

(a) To accord appropriate time for the consideration of all proposals concerning the question of the maintenance of international peace and security in all its aspects in order to strengthen the role of the United Nations and, in this context, to consider other proposals relating to the maintenance of international peace and security already submitted or which may be submitted to the Special Committee at its session in 1997, including the revised proposal on the strengthening of the role of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security,[19] the revised working paper on the strengthening of the role of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security and strengthening of the role of the Organization and enhancing its effectiveness,[20] and the working paper on the draft declaration on the basic principles and criteria for the work of the United Nations peacekeeping missions and mechanisms for the prevention and settlement of crises and conflicts;[21]

(b) To continue to consider on a priority basis the question of the implementation of the provisions of the Charter related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter, taking into consideration the reports of the Secretary-General,[22] the proposals submitted on this subject, the debate on this question which took place in the Sixth Committee at the fifty-first session of the General Assembly and the debate in the sub-group on sanctions of the Open-ended Working Group on an Agenda for Peace during the fiftieth session of the General Assembly, and also the implementation of the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 50/51 and 51/208;

(c) To continue its work on the question of the peaceful settlement of disputes between States and, in this context, to continue its consideration of proposals relating to the peaceful settlement of disputes between States,

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[18] Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-first Session, Supplement No. 33 (A/51/33).

[19] Ibid., para. 56.

[20] Ibid., Fiftieth Session, Supplement No. 33 (A/50/33), para. 47.

[21] Ibid., Fifty-first Session, Supplement No. 33 (A/51/33), para. 128.

[22] A/48/573-S/26705 (see Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1993), A/49/356, A/50/60-S/1995/1 (see Official Records of the Security Council, Fiftieth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1995), A/50/423, A/50/361 and A/51/317.

including the proposal on the establishment of a dispute settlement service offering or responding with its services early in disputes and those proposals relating to the enhancement of the role of the International Court of Justice;

(d) To continue to consider proposals concerning the Trusteeship Council in the light of the report of the Secretary-General submitted in accordance with resolution 50/55[23] and the views expressed by the States on this subject during the fifty-first session of the General Assembly;

4. Requests the Secretary-General, taking into account the views expressed and the practical suggestions made during the debate held within the framework of the Sixth Committee,[24] to expedite the preparation and publication of the supplements to the Repertoire of the Practice of the Security Council and the Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs and to submit a progress report on the matter to the General Assembly before its fifty-second session;

5. Invites the Special Committee at its session in 1997 to continue to identify new subjects for consideration in its future work with a view to contributing to the revitalization of the work of the United Nations, to discuss how to offer its assistance to the working groups of the General Assembly in this field and, in this regard, to consider ways and means of improving coordination between the Special Committee and other working groups dealing with the reform of the Organization, including the role of the Chairperson of the Special Committee for this purpose;

6. Requests the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at the fifty-second session;

7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-second session the item entitled "Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization".

88th plenary meeting
17 December 1996

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[23] A/50/1011.

[24] See Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-first Session, Sixth Committee, 5th meeting (A/C.6/51/SR.5), and corrigendum.

UNITED NATIONS **A**

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16 January 1997

Fifty-first session
Agenda item 151

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the Sixth Committee (A/51/631)]

51/210. Measures to eliminate international terrorism

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 49/60 of 9 December 1994, by which it adopted the Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism, and its resolution 50/53 of 11 December 1995,

Recalling also the Declaration on the Occasion of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations,[1]

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Deeply disturbed by the persistence of terrorist acts, which have taken place worldwide,

Stressing the need further to strengthen international cooperation between States and between international organizations and agencies, regional organizations and arrangements and the United Nations in order to prevent, combat and eliminate terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, wherever and by whomsoever committed,

Mindful of the need to enhance the role of the United Nations and the relevant specialized agencies in combating international terrorism,

Noting, in this context, all regional and international efforts to combat international terrorism, including those of the Organization of African Unity, the Organization of American States, the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, the European Union, the Council of Europe, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the

[1] See resolution 50/6.

countries of the group of seven major industrialized countries and the Russian Federation,

Taking note of the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on educational activities under the project entitled "Towards a culture of peace",[2]

Recalling that in the Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism the General Assembly encouraged States to review urgently the scope of the existing international legal provisions on the prevention, repression and elimination of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, with the aim of ensuring that there was a comprehensive legal framework covering all aspects of the matter,

Bearing in mind the possibility of considering in the future the elaboration of a comprehensive convention on international terrorism,

Noting that terrorist attacks by means of bombs, explosives or other incendiary or lethal devices have become increasingly widespread, and stressing the need to supplement the existing legal instruments in order to address specifically the problem of terrorist attacks carried out by such means,

Recognizing the need to enhance international cooperation to prevent the use of nuclear materials for terrorist purposes and to develop an appropriate legal instrument,

Recognizing also the need to strengthen international cooperation to prevent the use of chemical and biological materials for terrorist purposes,

Convinced of the need to implement effectively and supplement the provisions of the Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General,[3]

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1. Strongly condemns all acts, methods and practices of terrorism as criminal and unjustifiable, wherever and by whomsoever committed;

2. Reiterates that criminal acts intended or calculated to provoke a state of terror in the general public, a group of persons or particular persons for political purposes are in any circumstance unjustifiable, whatever the considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other nature that may be invoked to justify them;

3. Calls upon all States to adopt further measures in accordance with the relevant provisions of international law, including international standards of human rights, to prevent terrorism and to strengthen international cooperation in combating terrorism and, to that end, to consider the adoption of measures such as those contained in the official document adopted by the group of seven major industrialized countries and the Russian Federation at the Ministerial Conference on Terrorism, held in Paris on

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[2] A/51/395, annex.

[3] A/51/336 and Add.1.

30 July 1996,[4] and the plan of action adopted by the Inter-American Specialized Conference on Terrorism, held at Lima from 23 to 26 April 1996 under the auspices of the Organization of American States,[5] and in particular calls upon all States:

(a) To recommend that relevant security officials undertake consultations to improve the capability of Governments to prevent, investigate and respond to terrorist attacks on public facilities, in particular means of public transport, and to cooperate with other Governments in this respect;

(b) To accelerate research and development regarding methods of detection of explosives and other harmful substances that can cause death or injury, undertake consultations on the development of standards for marking explosives in order to identify their origin in post-blast investigations, and promote cooperation and transfer of technology, equipment and related materials, where appropriate;

(c) To note the risk of terrorists using electronic or wire communications systems and networks to carry out criminal acts and the need to find means, consistent with national law, to prevent such criminality and to promote cooperation where appropriate;

(d) To investigate, when sufficient justification exists according to national laws, and acting within their jurisdiction and through appropriate channels of international cooperation, the abuse of organizations, groups or associations, including those with charitable, social or cultural goals, by terrorists who use them as a cover for their own activities;

(e) To develop, if necessary, especially by entering into bilateral and multilateral agreements and arrangements, mutual legal assistance procedures aimed at facilitating and speeding investigations and collecting evidence, as well as cooperation between law enforcement agencies in order to detect and prevent terrorist acts;

(f) To take steps to prevent and counteract, through appropriate domestic measures, the financing of terrorists and terrorist organizations, whether such financing is direct or indirect through organizations which also have or claim to have charitable, social or cultural goals or which are also engaged in unlawful activities such as illicit arms trafficking, drug dealing and racketeering, including the exploitation of persons for purposes of funding terrorist activities, and in particular to consider, where appropriate, adopting regulatory measures to prevent and counteract movements of funds suspected to be intended for terrorist purposes without impeding in any way the freedom of legitimate capital movements and to intensify the exchange of information concerning international movements of such funds;

4. Also calls upon all States, with the aim of enhancing the efficient implementation of relevant legal instruments, to intensify, as and where appropriate, the exchange of information on facts related to terrorism and, in so doing, to avoid the dissemination of inaccurate or unverified information;

5. Reiterates its call upon States to refrain from financing, encouraging, providing training for or otherwise supporting terrorist activities;

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[4] A/51/261, annex.

[5] See A/51/336, para. 57.

6. Urges all States that have not yet done so to consider, as a matter of priority, becoming parties to the Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft,[6] signed at Tokyo on 14 September 1963, the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft,[7] signed at The Hague on 16 December 1970, the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation,[8] concluded at Montreal on 23 September 1971, the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents,[9] adopted in New York on 14 December 1973, the International Convention against the Taking of Hostages,[10] adopted in New York on 17 December 1979, the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material,[11] signed at Vienna on 3 March 1980, the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation,[12] signed at Montreal on 24 February 1988, the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation,[13] done at Rome on 10 March 1988, the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms located on the Continental Shelf,[14] done at Rome on 10 March 1988, and the Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection,[15] done at Montreal on 1 March 1991, and calls upon all States to enact, as appropriate, domestic legislation necessary to implement the provisions of those Conventions and Protocols, to ensure that the jurisdiction of their courts enables them to bring to trial the perpetrators of terrorist acts and to provide support and assistance to other Governments for those purposes;

II

7. Reaffirms the Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism contained in the annex to resolution 49/60;

8. Approves the Declaration to Supplement the 1994 Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism, the text of which is annexed to the present resolution;

III

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[6] United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 704, No. 10106.

[7] Ibid., vol. 860, No. 12325.

[8] Ibid., vol. 974, No. 14118.

[9] Ibid., vol. 1035, No. 15410.

[10] Resolution 34/146, annex.

[11] United Nations Treaty Series, vol. 1456, No. 24631.

[12] International Civil Aviation Organization, document DOC 9518.

[13] International Maritime Organization, document SUA/CONF/15/Rev.1.

[14] Ibid., document SUA/CONF/16/Rev.2.

[15] S/22393, annex I; see Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth year, Supplement for January, February and March 1991.

9. Decides to establish an Ad Hoc Committee, open to all States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency, to elaborate an international convention for the suppression of terrorist bombings and, subsequently, an international convention for the suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism, to supplement related existing international instruments, and thereafter to address means of further developing a comprehensive legal framework of conventions dealing with international terrorism;

10. Decides also that the Ad Hoc Committee will meet from 24 February to 7 March 1997 to prepare the text of a draft international convention for the suppression of terrorist bombings, and recommends that work continue during the fifty-second session of the General Assembly from 22 September to 3 October 1997 in the framework of a working group of the Sixth Committee;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Ad Hoc Committee with the necessary facilities for the performance of its work;

12. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-second session on progress made towards the elaboration of the draft convention;

13. Recommends that the Ad Hoc Committee be convened in 1998 to continue its work as referred to in paragraph 9 above;

IV

14. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-second session the item entitled "Measures to eliminate international terrorism".

88th plenary meeting
17 December 1996

ANNEX

Declaration to Supplement the 1994 Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling the Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism adopted by the General Assembly by its resolution 49/60 of 9 December 1994,

Recalling also the Declaration on the Occasion of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations,[1]

Deeply disturbed by the worldwide persistence of acts of international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, including those in which States are directly or indirectly involved, which endanger or take innocent lives, have a deleterious effect on international relations and may jeopardize the security of States,

Underlining the importance of States developing extradition agreements or arrangements as necessary in order to ensure that those responsible for terrorist acts are brought to justice,

Noting that the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees,[16] done at Geneva on 28 July 1951, does not provide a basis for the protection of perpetrators of terrorist acts, noting also in this context articles 1, 2, 32 and 33 of the Convention, and emphasizing in this regard the need for States parties to ensure the proper application of the Convention,

Stressing the importance of full compliance by States with their obligations under the provisions of the 1951 Convention[16] and the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees,[17] including the principle of non-refoulement of refugees to places where their life or freedom would be threatened on account of their race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group or political opinion, and affirming that the present Declaration does not affect the protection afforded under the terms of the Convention and Protocol and other provisions of international law,

Recalling article 4 of the Declaration on Territorial Asylum adopted by the General Assembly by its resolution 2312 (XXII) of 14 December 1967,

Stressing the need further to strengthen international cooperation between States in order to prevent, combat and eliminate terrorism in all its forms and manifestations,

Solemnly declares the following:

1. The States Members of the United Nations solemnly reaffirm their unequivocal condemnation of all acts, methods and practices of terrorism as criminal and unjustifiable, wherever and by whomsoever committed, including those which jeopardize friendly relations among States and peoples and threaten the territorial integrity and security of States;

2. The States Members of the United Nations reaffirm that acts, methods and practices of terrorism are contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations; they declare that knowingly financing, planning and inciting terrorist acts are also contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations;

3. The States Members of the United Nations reaffirm that States should take appropriate measures in conformity with the relevant provisions of national and international law, including international standards of human rights, before granting refugee status, for the purpose of ensuring that the asylum-seeker has not participated in terrorist acts, considering in this regard relevant information as to whether the asylum-seeker is subject to investigation for or is charged with or has been convicted of offences connected with terrorism and, after granting refugee status, for the purpose of ensuring that that status is not used for the purpose of preparing or organizing terrorist acts intended to be committed against other States or their citizens;

4. The States Members of the United Nations emphasize that asylum-seekers who are awaiting the processing of their asylum applications may not thereby avoid prosecution for terrorist acts;

5. The States Members of the United Nations reaffirm the importance of ensuring effective cooperation between Member States so that those who have participated in terrorist acts, including their financing, planning or

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[16] United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 189, No. 2545.

[17] Ibid., vol. 606, No. 8791.

incitement, are brought to justice; they stress their commitment, in conformity with the relevant provisions of international law, including international standards of human rights, to work together to prevent, combat and eliminate terrorism and to take all appropriate steps under their domestic laws either to extradite terrorists or to submit the cases to their competent authorities for the purpose of prosecution;

6. In this context, and while recognizing the sovereign rights of States in extradition matters, States are encouraged, when concluding or applying extradition agreements, not to regard as political offences excluded from the scope of those agreements offences connected with terrorism which endanger or represent a physical threat to the safety and security of persons, whatever the motives which may be invoked to justify them;

7. States are also encouraged, even in the absence of a treaty, to consider facilitating the extradition of persons suspected of having committed terrorist acts, insofar as their national laws permit;

8. The States Members of the United Nations emphasize the importance of taking steps to share expertise and information about terrorists, their movements, their support and their weapons and to share information regarding the investigation and prosecution of terrorist acts.

UNITED NATIONS **A**

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/RES/51/211
23 January 1997

Fifty-first session
Agenda item 118

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the Fifth Committee (A/51/742)]

51/211. Pattern of conferences

A

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Committee on Conferences,[1]

Recalling its relevant resolutions, including resolutions 40/243 of 18 December 1985, 43/222 B of 21 December 1988, 47/202 A to D of 22 December 1992, 48/222 A and B of 23 December 1993, 49/221 A to D of 23 December 1994 and 50/206 A to F of 23 December 1995,

1. Notes with appreciation the work of the Committee on Conferences, and takes note of its report;

2. Approves the draft revised calendar of conferences and meetings of the United Nations for 1997 as submitted[2] and amended[3] by the Committee on Conferences, subject to the provisions of the present resolution;

3. Authorizes the Committee on Conferences to make adjustments in the calendar of conferences and meetings for 1997 that may become necessary as a result of actions and decisions taken by the General Assembly at its fifty-first session;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to provide all the conference services required as a result of decisions taken by the General Assembly at its fifty-first session, taking into account, as necessary, the procedures

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[1] Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-first Session, Supplement No. 32 and corrigendum and addendum (A/51/32 and Corr.1 and Add.1).

[2] Ibid., Supplement No. 32 and corrigendum (A/51/32 and Corr.1), annex.

[3] Ibid., Supplement No. 32, addendum (A/51/32/Add.1).

established in Assembly resolutions 41/213 of 19 December 1986 and 42/211 of 21 December 1987;

5. Also requests the Secretary-General to include in the list of official holidays of the United Nations Id al-Fitr and Id al-Adha;

6. Decides that no United Nations meetings shall be held on Id al-Fitr and Id al-Adha, which occur in 1997 on 10 February and 17 April, respectively, and requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements to ensure strict implementation of this decision when preparing all future draft calendars of conferences and meetings of the United Nations;

7. Decides also that requests for waivers to the headquarters rule contained in General Assembly resolution 40/243 shall be reviewed by the Committee on Conferences prior to consideration by the Assembly;

8. Invites all its subsidiary bodies that are authorized to meet away from their established headquarters to review, in the interest of improved efficiency and cost-effectiveness, the exception to the headquarters rule in the light of the current situation of their work and to make recommendations thereon, through the Committee on Conferences, to the General Assembly at its fifty-second session;

9. Invites the Economic and Social Council to request all its subsidiary bodies to carry out the review referred to in paragraph 8 above;

10. Requests the bodies that have not fully utilized their meeting entitlements, including the duration of their sessions, to review their entitlements and to report the results of their review to the General Assembly through the Committee on Conferences;

11. Expresses concern that the overall and average factors for the utilization of conference services have fallen further and were below the established benchmark figure of 80 per cent in 1995;

12. Reiterates its request to the Committee on Conferences, in consultation with the organs concerned, to examine the cases where the utilization factor is lower than the established benchmark figure for at least three sessions, with a view to reporting on problems and factors that have given rise to such a situation, and to make appropriate recommendations in order to achieve the optimum utilization of conference-servicing resources;

13. Expresses concern about the underutilization of conference facilities at duty stations outside Headquarters, and emphasizes the need to make the most effective use possible of such facilities;

14. Endorses the initiatives taken by the Chairman of the Committee on Conferences with a view to assisting bodies to achieve the optimum utilization of conference-servicing resources and, to that effect, to assess realistically their need for such resources;

15. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure closer cooperation between Headquarters, the United Nations Office at Geneva, the United Nations Office at Vienna and the United Nations Office at Nairobi in order to improve the coordination of conference services;

16. Requests the Secretariat to engage on a regular basis in an active dialogue with Member States as a permanent feature at Headquarters, as well as at the United Nations Office at Geneva, the United Nations Office at Vienna and the United Nations Office at Nairobi, in order to improve the coordination of conference services;

17. Expresses concern that 35 per cent of requests were denied for interpretation services for meetings of regional and other major groupings of Member States, in view of the importance of these meetings for the smooth functioning of sessional bodies, while recognizing that meetings of Charter and mandated bodies must be serviced as a priority;

18. Urges intergovernmental bodies to spare no effort at the planning stage to take into account meetings of regional and other major groupings of Member States, to make provision for such meetings in their programme of work and to notify Conference Services well in advance of any cancellations so that unutilized conference-servicing resources may, to the extent possible, be reassigned to meetings of regional and other major groupings of States;

19. Reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to provide, within the resources requested for conference services for the biennium 1998-1999, interpretation services for meetings of regional and other major groupings of Member States upon request by those groupings, taking into account the priority due to meetings included in the calendar of conferences and meetings, and to submit a report on the implementation of this decision to the General Assembly at its fifty-second session through the Committee on Conferences;

20. Reaffirms that, in the use of conference rooms, priority should be given to meetings of Member States;

21. Decides that bodies which accept invitations to convene conferences and meetings in host countries should be kept informed, as appropriate, of the progress made in negotiating the host country agreement in the course of preparations for such a conference or meeting, with a view to encouraging the timely conclusion of such an agreement before the conference or meeting takes place.

89th plenary meeting
18 December 1996

B

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions on the control and limitation of documentation, including resolutions 47/202 B of 22 December 1992, 48/222 B of 23 December 1993, 49/221 B of 23 December 1994 and 50/206 B and C of 23 December 1995,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General;[4]

2. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to invite Member States to review their document requirements in order to identify and, where possible, reduce the number and types of documents requested;

3. Also requests the Secretary-General to review the internal requirements of the Secretariat in order to avoid a surplus of documents provided in the Secretariat;

4. Notes that only two intergovernmental bodies have taken positive action in response to paragraphs 6, 7 and 8 of resolution 50/206 C;

[4] A/51/268.

5. Reiterates its recommendations on the control and limitation of documentation made to intergovernmental bodies in its resolution 50/206 C, and requests these bodies to report to it, through the Committee on Conferences, on measures taken to implement that resolution;

6. Requests the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to continue to keep it informed, through the Committee on Conferences, of its experience with the use of unedited transcripts;

7. Takes note of the decision of the Committee on Conferences contained in paragraph 89 of its report,[5] and requests the Committee to report on the implementation of that decision to the General Assembly at its fifty-second session;

8. Stresses once again the need for strict compliance with the existing limits of twenty-four pages for documents originating in the Secretariat and thirty-two pages for reports of subsidiary bodies;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to submit every two years, through the Committee on Conferences, updated information on the number and length of documents;

10. Also requests the Secretary-General, to the extent possible, to inform bodies, at the time they request reports, whether the documents can be produced within established page limits;

11. Further requests the Secretary-General to pursue his efforts to improve the quality in the substance and presentation of documentation, applying new publishing techniques to enhance readability and reduce consumption of paper;

12. Reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to ensure that documentation is available in accordance with the six-week rule for the distribution of documents, simultaneously in each of the six official languages of the United Nations;

13. Reaffirms its decision that, should a report be issued late, the reasons for the delay should be indicated when the report is introduced;

14. Reiterates its request to the Joint Inspection Unit to conduct a comprehensive survey of the role publications play in implementing mandates of intergovernmental bodies and the extent to which recurrent publications could be made more cost-effective in this regard, and to submit a report on this matter no later than the end of the fifty-first session.

89th plenary meeting
18 December 1996

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[5] Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-first Session, Supplement No. 32 and corrigendum (A/51/32 and Corr.1).

C

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 50/206 D of 23 December 1995,

Stressing the need to provide Member States and United Nations bodies with more comprehensive and accurate information on the costs of meetings and documentation,

Noting that the introduction of new technologies enhances the quality, cost-effectiveness and efficiency of conference services,

Stressing the importance of equal access to, and benefit from, the optical disk system and other new technologies in all six official languages by all Member States and the need to overcome the difficulties faced by some Member States, in particular developing countries, in acquiring the technology to access the optical disk system, as well as other available technologies,

Welcoming the actions taken by the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Informatics of the Economic and Social Council to expand and improve connectivity between United Nations databases and those of Member States, including through their permanent missions, and the training programmes initiated to that end,

Appreciating the relevance of these actions as part of the effort to increase efficiency and to decrease costs,

1. Strongly urges the Secretary-General, as a matter of priority, having recourse to voluntary and internal expertise within the United Nations system, to develop the cost-accounting system for conference services no later than the next substantive session of the Committee on Conferences;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to report, through the Committee on Conferences, to each subsidiary organ of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council on the cost of conference services it utilized in the year concluded in order to enable those organs to plan more effectively;

3. Decides that, in the absence of a General Assembly decision to the contrary, the use of such technologies as the optical disk system and the Internet shall not constitute an alternative to traditional documents;

4. Strongly urges the Secretary-General, as a matter of priority, to provide proposals to the Fifth Committee at the first part of the resumed fifty-first session, in accordance with paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 50/206 D, on facilitating access by developing countries to the optical disk system in all six official languages, taking into account the possible savings from reduced reproduction and distribution costs;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the texts of all new public documents, in all six official languages, and information materials of the United Nations are made available through the United Nations Web site daily and are accessible to Member States without delay;

6. Also requests the Secretary-General to complete the task of uploading all important older United Nations documents on the United Nations Web site on a priority basis, so that these archives are also available to Member States through that medium.

89th plenary meeting
18 December 1996

D

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 49/221 C of 23 December 1994 and 50/206 E of 23 December 1995,

1. Notes the efforts made by the translation services to improve the quality of translation of documents in all six official languages of the United Nations, and encourages those services to continue to spare no effort to that end and to continue to report to the Committee on Conferences on additional efforts made in this regard;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to pay due attention to the rules of management in translation-related matters.

89th plenary meeting
18 December 1996

E

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 49/221 D of 23 December 1994 and 50/206 F of 23 December 1995,

Expresses its appreciation once again to the Secretary-General and the Secretariat for the proper and timely implementation of resolutions 49/221 D and 50/206 F.

89th plenary meeting
18 December 1996

UNITED NATIONS **A**

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/RES/51/212
23 January 1997

Fifty-first session
Agenda item 119

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the Fifth Committee (A/51/747)]

51/212. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming Article 19 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling its resolution 50/207 B of 11 April 1996 concerning the application of Article 19 of the Charter,

1. Notes that the Committee on Contributions will report to the General Assembly on the procedural aspects of the consideration of requests for exemption under Article 19 of the Charter of the United Nations before the end of its fifty-first session;

2. Endorses the conclusion of the Committee on Contributions that the failure of the Comoros to pay the minimum amount necessary to avoid the application of Article 19 of the Charter was attributable to conditions beyond its control;[1]

3. Decides that, as a result, the Comoros should be permitted to vote through the fifty-first session of the General Assembly and that any extension that may be requested shall be subject to review by the Committee on Contributions.

89th plenary meeting
18 December 1996

[1] See A/50/11/Add.2, para. 12; see Official Records of the General Assembly, Fiftieth Session, Supplement No. 11A.